## Amusements Es-Night.

BIJOU OPERA HC USE-S-" Heart and Hand." B "4's THEATRE—8—" Monte Cristo."

CASINO—8—" The Queen's Loce Handkerchief." COSMOPOLITAN-8-" Old Shipmates." Palt \* THEATRE-8:15-" Seven-T centy-Eight." FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-8-" Pationee."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE-8-" Streets of New-York." HAVERLY'S 14TH STREET THEATRE-8-"Siberia."
HENDERSON'S STANDARD THEATRE-8-"Micrela." MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:30-" Young Mrs. Win-

NIBLO'S GARDEN-S-Thatcher, Primrose and West's SAN FIANCISCO OPERA HOUSE-C-Con Francisco

THALIA PHEATRE—8—" Coriolan."
THEATRE COMIQUE—8—" McSoriev's Inflation." Minstreis. UNION SQUARE THEATRE-8-" A Parisian Romance." WALLACK'S THEATRE-7:45-"The Silver King "

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"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILE. Buy always\* What is more annoying than a backing cough or a constant fielding in the throat! Brummell's celebrated Cough Drops relieve it immediately. Keep a box in your house.

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## New-Pork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 1.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The examination of "Frank" Byrne was continued in Paris yesterday. === Outrages the Socialists in Spain are reported. === Reports of further distress Ireland are received; the subject discussed in the House of Commons vesterday. = Fresh negotiations regarding Egypt will probably be opened between England and France. - wo Parliamentary elections in Ireland yesterday resulted in the return of Conserva

Congress .- In the Senate yesterday a motion was made to reconsider the motion by which the Senate had agreed to a conference on the Revenue Tariff bill, but it was defeated; the bill to give increased pensions to one-armed and one-legged sol-diers was taken up, debated at great length, bills have been introduced for this purpose. amended and passed; the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was reported. == In the House Mr. Randall declined to serve on the Tariff Conference Committee and Mr. Speer was appointed in his place the River and Harbor bill was further considered and amended; a bill was reported to adjust the salaries of postmasters; the Senate bill was passed appropriating \$100,000 for the erection of a public building at Jefferson City, Mo.; a bill was passed for the reappraisement of the transport Planter, captured by Robert Smalls.

DOMESTIC .- The receivers of the Reading Railroad restored the property yesterday to the company's officers. \_\_\_\_ Conusel in the Star Route case were more abusive to each other than usual. The firm of George H. Taylor & Co., of Chicago, failed, with liabilities amounting to \$400,000 .-Twelve passengers were injured in an accident on the Chicago and Northwestern Road near Palatice, Ill. Three bundred men tore up the track of the Leland, of New-York, bought the Hos Springs of Virginia. = A family in Reading was poisoned by enting sausage.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- A deficit of \$40,000 in the accounts of the late secretary of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company was announced yesterday. A wealthy cook was stabled through the heart by the wife of a friend. - Mr. Beecher made an address at the commencement of the Veterinary College, = Mr. Dale was cross-examined in the Stokes will contest. = Judge Ingraham denied the motion to continue the injunction restraining the transfer of Western Union stock. A burglar was shot by a woman in Twentythird-st. === Inspector Esterbrook testified in the inquest in the Fourth-st. school disaster, Further details in regard to recent smuggling operations were learned. - Henry Carey Baird lectured on Protection in Brooklyn. === George James Rice testified in his own defence. === P. J. Sheridan was not arrested. —— Robert Z. Cook, assistant cashier of the Fifth Ward Savings Bank of Jersey City, was sentenced to five years' im prisonment. === Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 84.02 cents. Stocks were dull and weak until in the last halfhour, when there was a little "boom," followed by an unsettled closing.

THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations indicate warmer and clear or fair weather. Temperature yesterday : Highest, 39°; lowest, 26°; average, 325go.

Members of the Legislature will find information which seems to be needed in the testimony that Mr. Esterbrook gave vesterday before the Coroner who is inquiring into the Fourthst. school disaster. The chief inspector of the Buildings Bureau has a proper realization of the duties which he ought to perform; but it is plain from his statements that neither he nor his men can do all that is expected of them, even if they work more than ten hours a day. Despite these facts, which have been set forth time and time again, needed legislation on the subject lags painfully at Albany. What is the

ness, but a degenerate public will admire her pluck.

The public will be somewhat surprised and alarmed to learn that there is scarcely a hotel in the country so easy of egress, and so well constructed to secure the safety of guests in case of fire, as was the Newhall House, of Milwaukee. This at least is the extraordinary finding of the Grand Jurors who have been examining into the disaster. They admit that it would have been well if a few more watchmen had been kept in the hotel to warn the guests; but to offset this ethereally mild censure, they declare that Mr. Antisdel, the proprietor, had adopted the same precautions which landlords generally take. As if the sins of any other hotel men could excuse Mr. Antisdel's! The very fact that the building burned as it did, and that so many lives were lost, is comment enough on this verdict. If the hotel had been what the Grand Jurors say it was it could not have been destroyed as it was. Did the Graud Jury examine the insurance men who would not take risks on the death-trap at any price ? Did they get the opinion of former managers of it who only wonder that it did not burn before?

There is a hint to the wise in Mr. Robert P. Porter's letter this morning. He gives the Free Trade English manufacturers a chance to express their opinions about a protective tariff in this and other countries. Naturally they are not pleased that the United States, Germany, Italy, Spain, Austria and Russia prefer the interests of their own people to those of the English. No sooner, says one of the Huddersfield manufacturers, do we invent something particularly nice in the way of goods, than these unfeeling countries protect themselves against our cheap labor and long hours. Another declares that as soon as the Democratic party goes into power in the United States the "artificial barriers against English products" will be thrown down. Any workman who is dissatisfied with the party that has built up a protective tariff around the industries which have given him his daily bread and something more besides, wiil do well to reflect a little on the statements contained in Mr. Porter's letter. From them he can form some idea of what his lot would be if the English manufacturers and Democratic Free-Traders had the management of our industries.

The litigation in telegraph matters has been so plainly of stock-jobbing origin that it has received less general attention than it would otherwise have deserved. At present the machinery of the courts is still invoked to harass the company that swallows the others; and the men behind the suits are the men speculating for the "short" account. Whoever sympathizes with them should bestow a good deal of sympathy now, since Judge lugraham has just refused to continue the injunction against the transfer of the fifteen millions of stock alleged to have been improperly issued. He has also intimated that the proper parties are not represented in the suit anyway-which probably means that the Court doesn't relish being forced to set up or knock down judicial pins solely for the advantage of stock-speculators. If there is to be a little hill now in the litigation, it may perhaps be improved by the suggestion that if Western Union is to be beaten, to the publie advantage, it will be by greater skill and enterprise shown in telegraphing rather than in bringing and managing lawsuits.

It has always pained the politicians of this city that the Board of Education was beyond their control, and for several years they have tried hard to secure legislation at Albany which would change this state of affairs. At this session they have been particularly busy in their efforts to increase their patronage at the expense of the public schools. Numberless Senator Koch was early in the field. He wants to reorganize the Board entirely, and have a new set of Commissioners appointed-one from each Assembly district. That great statesman. "Tim" Campbell, is seeking diligently to have a law passed to equalize (as he says) the salaries of certain teachers. Assemblyman Mc-Manus is sponsor for a measure to regulate the pay of all the teachers. Efforts are making also to change the remuneration of the clerical force of the Board. Yesterday another bill to "equalize" the teachers' pay was offered in the Senate. There is nothing to commend, but much to condemn, in all these measures. They are injurious to the interests of the city and are in direct antagonism to the dectrine of home rule. The Board of Education is certainly better fitted than the Legislature to decide what Evanston Railroad, near Chicago. - Warren salaries should be paid to the teachers and its clerks. The city has already suffered for the past action of the Legislature in fixing the pay of municipal officers, so that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has no control over them. We do not want any more legislation of this kind.

MR. FRELINGHUYSEN'S DIPLOMACY.

Secretary Frelinghuysen has been disciplin ing one of his subordinates in South America. His reply to the Senate resolution in regard to Minister Partridge's scheme of joint mediation in South America shows that it was not entertained at Washington for a single day. The diplomatic representatives of Great Britain, France and Italy, after conferring with Minister Partridge at his house in Lima, induced him to sign a memorandum setting forth the necessity of mediation on the part of the United States and the European Powers as the only means of saving Peru from complete de struction. Mr. Frelinghuysen, on receiving this memorandum, telegraphed to Minister Partridge that he was expected to return to the United States by the first steamer and that his diplomatic a-sociates must be informed that his action was disapproved by the Government. The United States Ministers at London, Paris and Rome were also inscructed to announce to the three Governments that Minister Partridge had acted without authority in proposing and taking part in this scheme of intervention. Mr. Frelinghuysen lost no time in repudiating the action of his subordinate. Apparently he was startled by the bare thought that any agent of the State Department should have attempted to do anything whatever in South America. Now we have no disposition to defend Min-

ister Partriage. He seems to have acted without authority, and ought to have been recalled. The course which he recommended does not subject lags painfully at Albany. What is the reason? Could anybody in the lobby tell?

Although little may be known of the lady who lives in the Blossom Club Building, it is plain enough that she does not aspire to be a philanthropist. When she discovered the thieves in her hall yesterday morning about 50 o'clock, her bounden duty, from Miss Linda (Biber's point of view, was to invite the missigned men to breakfasts. While powering the Bousting of the Chilan of the expenses of contested elections needs reforming. Take the sand on every other point go utterly daft on the sander of the expenses of the expenses of contestants. It is estimated of the expenses of contestants. It is estimated of the expenses of contestants. It is estimated of the expenses of contestants and among his European colleagues at the door of the expenses of contestants. It is estimated of the expenses of contestants and among his European colleagues at the door of the expenses of contestants. It is estimated of the expenses of contestants and among his European colleagues at the door of the expenses of contestants. It is estimated of the expenses of contestants and among his European colleagues at the door of the expenses of contestants. It is estimated of the expenses of contestants and among his European colleagues at the door of the expenses of contestants. It is estimated of the expenses of contestants and among his European colleagues at the door of the expenses of contestants. It is estimated of the expenses of contestants and among his European colleagues at the door of the expenses of contestants and among his European colleagues at the door of the expenses of contestants. It is estimated of the expenses of contestants and among his European colleagues at the door of the expenses of contestants and among his European colleagues at the door of the expenses of contestants. It is estimated the Mooning his expenses of contestants and among his European colleagues at the door of the expenses of contestants. It is estimated the Mooning h commend itself to our judgment. An American

did not try the right thing, nor did he do the wrong thing in the right way, but his impulse to do something was natural and creditable. In disciplining him Mr. Frelinghaysen ought to have remembered that he hunself has shown neither vigor nor intelligence in giving direction to the activities of his subordinates in South America. He has left them to follow their own caprices. So far as there has been any action whatever on the part of the repre-America since Mr. Trescut's return, it has been spasmodic and irresponsible. There have been the lover pays. Contested election cases are isters have not known what they were expected to do in a momentous crisis, and, so far as they have ventured to do or say anything, have acted independently and without authori-

When Secretary Frelinghuysen entered the Cabinet he found that the Government was honorably committed to a positive policy in till the last day of its official existence the South America. Mr. Trescot and Mr. Walker Blaine had been sent to Chili and Peru with definite instructions to pursue certain fixed lines of policy and to perform a delicate and important diplomatic duty; and an invitation had been sent out to various States on this continent to attend a Congress to be held under the to pay both contestants their salaries and permaintain continuity of action, the new Secretary countermanded Mr. Trescot's instructions, leaving him to learn the news from the Chilian Foreign Office, and subsequently abandoned the Peace Congress. Having in this way compromised the honor and dignity of the Government, which had sought to play the part of arbitrator at the close of a disastrous war and to educate the minor States in the principles of | that is not our province. We simply desire to peace, Secretary Frelinghuysen was under pe- direct public attention to the subject. culiar obligations to substitute some policy of his own for that which he had reversed with such indecent haste. Has he done this? Having blurted out all the diplomatic secrets and exaggerated the differences between his own views and Mr. Blaine's, has he succeeded in restoring the diplomatic influence of the United States in South America by any positive schievement, by any display of firmness, dignity and sagacity? Has he emerged at any time from the low level of ignoble inaction?

The Monroe Doctrine implies something more than a policy of passive abstention from European alliances. As originally proclaimed, sixty years ago, it was a declaration that the United States should not become entangled in the atliances of Europe, nor suffer European Powers "to extend their system to any portion of this bemisphere." Now France, Great Britain and Italy would not "extend their system" to Chih and Peru by joining the United States in an attempt to bring the war to a close. But the Monroe Doctrine, as construed in recent Presidential messages and Congressional action relating to the Panama Canal, is more comprehensive than President Monroe's phrase implies. It assumes that the United States will undertake any work of commanding importance which is to be done on this continent. Secretary Frelinghuysen will not listen to Minister Partridge's scheme of European-American mediation. He is right. But let him recognize his own responsibility. The United States, by firmness of action, by a vigorous and enlightened statesmanship, must do the work which other Governments are not allowed to do. The Monroe Doctrine is poor morality if it exclades European peace-making, and at the same time demonstrates the impotence of American diplomacy.

THE PREMIUM ON CONTESTED ELECTIONS. There creeps into the summary of the unfinished business-the fag ends of things that remain to be done by the present Congress before it can decently adjourn-the almost annoticed item of four or five contested election cases. It is only an ordinary occurrence, and no one pays any attention to it or considers it of the slightest consequence or significance. At the very heel of the session of every Congress there come up reports from the Committee on Elections settling questions which from their very nature should have been disposed of at the earliest possible day after the convening of Congress, the settlement of which in the last hours of the session means nothing whatever except that some statesman who was not elected to Congress draws pay for service he was never employed to perform, while another statesman, who was elected, draws the same amount for service he has not been permtted to perform, and both draw large amounts from the Treasury to reimburse themselves for expenses incurred in a two years' fight over the question which of the two was really elected.

In the case of the present Congress, of the four or five unsettled contested cases, there are two of this character. The Elections Committee reports that Cook, Greenbacker, of Iowa, is entitled to the seat occupied by Cutts, Republican, and that Sessinghaus, Republican, of Missouri, is entitled to the seat occupied by Frost, Democrat, and the House will undoubtedly adopt the Committee reports. Here are two districts, neither of which has been represented in the present Congress-according to the findings of the Committee, which will be approved by the House-by the person whom the voters selected. They have been not merely unrepresented, but misrepresented. And the injustice done them is not corrected and cannot be. A pecuniary reparation to the Representative who has been kept out of his seat is the only thing attempted. The result of this is that in these two districts the Government pays for their misrepresentation four separate salaries. with mileage and stationery allowances, together with large sums incurred in taking testimony and for counsel fees, etc. In the twenty-two contested election cases

which have come before the present Congress, the expenses incurred for taking testimony, to defray which bills have already been presented. amount to \$90,999 50. In the case of Sessinghaus against Frost, the expenses of the former were \$16,640 75, and of the latter \$10,816 15 -an aggregate of \$27,456 90, for the payment of which out of the Treasury a bill is now pending. As each of these contestants draws \$10,000 salary for the Congressional term, with full allowance for mileage, stationery, etc., it will be seen that the misrepresentation of one district in Missouri will cost the Government in the neighborhood of \$50,000, or about five times what it costs for a regularly elected mem-

ber whose seat is not contested. It hardly needs to be pointed out that the whole practice of Congress in reference to con-

to those who would reform the world by kind- | greed and its own helplessness and folly. He | probability of their rising above \$100,000. But some one will say: "It would be very hard on the rightful contestant of a seat to put him to the expense of vindicating his right to an office to which he had been fairly "elected, and it would be equally unfair to require the person holding a certificate of election to pay the cost of detending his prima facie "right." True; but in either case the contestant or sitting member ought to know enough of the strength of his case at the outset to be scutatives of the United States in Spanish aware of the risk he assumes, and this should be, like all other litigation, a case in which po concerted efforts, no dominant ideas in the only ones in which the litigant takes no American diplomacy in that quarter. The Min- risk of being muleted in costs. It is a question whether the Government is just to itself and honest toward the people when it invites the costly litigation of contested elections by offering to assume the expenses of the contest on both sides. The whole business is glaringly absurd. What could be more ridiculous than for a body of chosen law-makers to postpone settlement of the vital question who is legally competent to take part in making the laws ?for a constituted and organized body to postpone tili the last day of its life a decision as to who legally constitute it? Only one thing could be more preposterous, and that would be auspices of the United States in the interests of quisites, together with all the expenses of the peace. Without making the slightest effort to contest. Congress habitually does this. It holds out a premium to contestants. It is the only court in which both plaintift and defendant can get a judgment for the full amount sued for and all the costs.

So manifest a reversal of instice, so gross and tidiculous an absurdity, ought not to be permitted to continue. We are not about to recommend specific legislation on the subject;

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM AT ALBANY. Douglas Jerrold is credited with remarking elative to a young man who was referred to in his presence as being very promising: "The trouble with him is that he is always likely to be promising."

This Democratic Legislature is certainly a very promising Civil Service Reformer. But there is reason to fear that it will never advance from promise to performance. It promises well and it promises much. In addition to the important bill based on that of Mr. Pendleton, to which THE TRIBUKE has already directed attention, several other measures of related interest are pending. One of these provides for a Civil Service Commission which is to report to the Legislature of 1884 whether the public interests can best be served by prescribing competitive tests, what the standard of appointment ought to be to secure the best servants, and what the existing abuses in the Civil Service are and how they are to be remedied. Another of this group of reform bills provides for regulating the subordinate Civil Service of this city. There is to be a non-partisan Commission, and the employes of the various departments of the municipal government are to be selected in accordance with rules to be laid down by the Commission. Still another bill provides for regulating the Civil Service of Brooklyn by means of similar machinery.

All this, as we have remarked, is uncomnonly promising. And if the full fraition of Civil Service Reform was conditioned simply upon the introduction of Civil Service Reform bills, then Mr. Enton, Mr. Curtis and the rest might well shed tears of joy as they surveyed the course of this Democratic Legislature. But these bills are simply so much superfine buncombe unless they are passed and are signed by the Governor. Is there any intention of passing them on the part of the majority ? We are compelled to answer this question in the negative. The two general bills which we have just mentioned have been pending for a long time, public measures can only be accounted for on one theory. The Democrats of the Senate and Assembly have determined to do one of two things-either to let these bills die in committee, or else to take them up at so late a day of the session that, although one of the legislative branches may pass them, the other will be unable to do so for want of time. The trick is as shallow as it is old and will deceive no

We believe that the majority of the Republican members of the Legislature are sincerely in favor of Civil Service Reform. They obviously are if they reflect the dominant sentiment of their party. Why would it not be well for them at an earry day to compel the majority to show their hands on this subject? The introduction of a resolution to discharge the committee having in charge, say the bill modeiled after the Pendleton bill, from its further consideration and referring it to the Committee of the Whole, would necessarily reveal the true inwardness of Democratic Civil Service Reform calculated for the meridian of New-York, particularly if the vote were taken by yeas and noes. Just now the Democratic legislators at Albany are posing as ardent Civil Service Reformers. It is the logic of the passage of the Pendleton bill at Washngton that they should do so. It only remains for them either to pass a well-considered, thorough Civil Service Reform bill, or write themselves down as carefully premeditated humbugs.

THE MINING MANIA.

There was an ex-Governor a few years since whose business frequently called him into some of the mining regions of the West. One day he was approached by a wealthy neighbor who aiffidently suggesting that he must see opportunities for excellent investments, finally offered him \$50,000 to e invested in mines. "Do you know anything about mines ?" asked his friend.

"No, nothing." "Would you intrust me with \$50,000 to be inrested in railroad stocks or some manufacturing enerprise, according to my judgment ?" "No, I don't think I would."

"Then in God's name, man," shouted the excitable ex-Governor, " why should you blindly give away your money to be sunk in noles in the ground of which peither you nor I know anything! Had Mr Gilbert L. Crowell been favored with an

equally sound adviser, he might have been prevented from appropriating trust funds and sinking \$775,000 in a "hole in the ground." And mining, which in the last two years has come to be an un savory odor in the nostrils of Eastern people, as the condition of the market has testified, might have een spared this last blow. Yet it is not unlikely that no advice could have healed his infatuation. The mining monomania is a disease to be commentied to the study of psychologists. People

there are two classes of people who rarely make meney out of mines-the Eastern people who bay mining stocks, and the Western prospectors who are the original locaters of claims, but who, as a rule, lack money for the necessary development and are forced to sell. The men who and mining most profitable are, on the one hand, those who, riving in the West, combine capital and a thorough knowledge of the business, and on the other, the unsernpu'ous mining speculator who haunts our Eastern cities. The stock of the really valuable mines in usually held by a comparatively few persons as a private enterprise. The stocks representing properties of any worth which are put upon the market are few in nun ber.

But stock gambling is one thing, mining another Those who have suffered by such ventures as State Line, Little Pittsburg, Chrysolite and Robinson are apt hastily to confound the two. There is no necessity for going over frequently trodden ground to show that mining properly conducted is a legitimate business. The development of the States and Territories west of the hundredth meridian is very largely due to mining. For the ten years from 1870 to 1880 the value of the precious metals from the Western and Pacific States and Territories was \$800,000,000, and for 1881 alone \$84,504,417. It should be remembered, too, that mining ranks second only to agriculture among our National industries Happily there has grown up nere and in England during the last two years a more prudent and rational spirit regarding mining enterprises. Men have learned that knowledge and experience are necessary in this business, as in any other, and that there is more truth than poetry in the old saying that it requires a mine to work a mine-a saying which Mr. Crowell could abund antly confirm. Such a spirit is more health ful than the blind infatuation which characterized the palmy days of the Comstocks and the development of Leadville. The disas trons failure of Mr. Crowell will not be without its use if it serves to heal others bitten by the mining mania and hasten the day when mining shall be carried on only by intelligent and legitimate

ADVERTISEMENT EXTRAORDINARY: All persons in the United States and Territories having in their possession or under their control political junk of any kind or description, would do well to drop a line to Benjamin F. Butler, Boston, Mass. The highest cash price paid, and no questions asked, for misfit parties, remnants of parties, shopworn parties, unseasonable parties, post-mortem parties, incorrequential parties, greenback parties, labor parties, temperance parties, granger parties, and all other political organizations, leagues, lodges, cabals, picuics, and clubs, now knocking about the country and for which their members have no further apparent use. I have no agents, and I hereby caution all persons against trusting one G. Cleveland on my account, as he does not represent me Would like to hear from Sam Carey and Dennis Kearney; also from Tammany Hall and Irving Hall, and from any and all dealers in political novelties calculated to meet a great popular want. Refer by permission to the Democracy of Massachu setts and the tion. S. S. Cox, of New-York. My great work, "The Whole Art of Statesmanship, In Ten Ensy Lessons," mailed to any address on receipt of a 3-cent stamp.

PERSONAL.

Serieant Ballantine has been received with great favor in Salt Lake City.

Mr. Justice Field, of the United States Supreme Court, expects to visit Japan during the coming

After Mr. Edwin Booth finishes his professional tour in Europe, he will return to America, and it is stated that he will spe d the summer in Newport. John Letener, the War Governor of Virginia, is almost a wreck physically and mentally. He is fined to his room and barely recognizes his

The late Dr. Chadbourne just before his visit to New-York, which enued so fatally, had arranged with a publisher to prepare a book which would embody the results of his life studies in science.

Mr. Judah P. Benjamin, who has just retired from active law practice in England, is stated to have made \$125,000 during his last year. The Law Times of London, sava that his largest single fee in England was 1,000 gnineas, but while in the United States he once received ten times as much.

Mme. Christine Nilsson thinks that American and thus far no effort has been made to get women are beautiful. The men in this country them out of committee. This delay regarding she thinks are not as polished, formal, and do not exhibit as much outward coliteness as the Enropean gentlemen, but they are more chivalrous, and exhibit their devotion to the women from the bottom of their nearts.

At a dinner-party at Caunes, not long ago, an elderly gentleman was good-humoredly complaining of the march of time and the inroads of old age. With a smile, Mr. Gladstone pointed out that his own age was greater than the grumbler's, and yet he feit almost as youthful as ever. "Why," he exclaimed, "if you are an old man, pray what must I be?" And then, amid a solemn silence, the irrepressible member of the company nurmur d softly, but quite audibly: "Why, a graud oli man, to be sure!" and the Premier himself was not the last to join in the ripple of merriment that ensued.

The recent improvement in the mental condition of Bronson Alcott atte marked, and hopes are entertained of his complete recovery. He converses more fluently and much more understandingly than ne did. Occasionally he is taken frm his couch and moved to an adjoining room. His favorite amusement is a game of cheekers, which he plays intelligently enough, with the exception that he does not distinguish between the kings and the men, deeming it proper to move the men either way and to pump back wards and forwards with them as well as with the kings. The lady nurse is still in attend ance and the physician who has had charge of the on the beginning, visits the patient once in two or three days.

Numerous anecdotes about Doré are now appearing. One day at Ischl a peasant's wodding gave him the idea of an exquisitely pretty sketch. On finishing his drawing he closed his album, put it into the pocket of his paletot, and walked home to his hotel .. After dinner the album had disappeared: neither the host nor the waiters knew anything about it. Doré went to bed furious. In the morning he received a parcel and an anonymous letter to the following effect: "Sir, knowing you would not sell your album, I robben you of it (that last sketch of yours being quite irresistible); but in order that you should not take me for a common order that you should not take me for a common third I beg your acceptance of the accompanying 'traveller's staff." Doré opened the parcel. It contained a came with a gold head incrusted with processes stones—really a princely gift. He was never able to ascertain the name of the donor.

GENERAL NOTES.

Work has been begun on a railroad for transporting stone to the site of the new State Capitel t Texas at Austin, the basement story of which is to be ompleted next January. Seventy-five residents of Albany bave

pledged themselves to start in company on March 12 to stablish a colony in " Jin; " River Valley, Dak. Those who are married will not send for their wives and children until the first hardships of settlement have been overcome. Some of the colonists will take soveral thousand dollars with them, and none will start without enough ready money for a temporary support. The census returns of the Northwest Prov-

inces of India and Oude enumerate more than g.000 professional "acrobats," 1,100 "actors," 3,000 " bullad singers," 146 " curers by incantation," 33 " gamblers," 97 snake-charmers," 50 " match-makers," 10,000 " singers and dancers." 4 "poets." 4 "story-tellers" and 7 thieves." There are more than 7,500,000 cultivators of the soil, nearly 10,000 land-holders and nearly 40,000 money-lenders

"Why don't you make them put those wires nder ground?" a gentleman asked Mayor King, of Philadelphia, on Monday, pointing to the electric light

to the department of antiquities in the railway exposition at Chicago next summer an engine which is said to be the second or third built for Stevenson and which the contributor believes to be the first used in America. A brass plate on the boiler bears the inscription: "Tim-othy Hackworth, Sheldon, Durham, August, 1839." At each end of the boiler is an uncovered iron armehair for the engineer and fireman respectively. The tender is attached to what in modern engines would be the pilot end of the boiler, and the cylinders are placed above the rear driving wheels.

rear driving wheels.

A committee appointed by the Tennessee Legislature to visit General Jackson's old home, "The Hermitage" and report upon its condition, found the house in great need of repair, the roof leaky, the mortar dropping out of the chimrey, and the woodwork decaydropping out of the chimrey, and the woodwork decaying. The grounds around the house, the cultivated land and the woods are in fair condition. The canopy over the tomb is decaying and the superstructure of the vault is consequently exposed. The committee recommended that the necessary repairs of house and tomb should be made at once, and that the farm, after the death of the present tenset, the widow of General Jackson's adopted son Andrew, should be turned over to the United States Bureau of Agriculture for an experimental seed farm, the title remaining vested in the State of Tennessee.

The Sanpoel tribe of Indians, living in the eastern part of Washington Territory, number about 400. and they all belong to a sect known as " Me Dreamers. They believe that another floor is soon to come upon the earth in which they will play the agreeable role of Noah and his family. In preparation for the event they have secured all the necessary material, including 50,000 feet of lumber, for the building of an ark. After the flood they alone will be left to inhabit the carth and will be able, in consequence, to live in perfect case and luxury with none to moust or make them afrail.

A unique relic of the rebellion was recently sent to Mr. A. G. White, of Pittsburg, formerly of the 39th Pennsylvania Volunteers, by his old messmate, John Huffman. The night before the battle of the Pines they stole out of camp in seach of something to at, and presently returned with the carcass of a heifer which they had found among the undertrush. The orders against foraging were so strict at that time that after the flesh had been distributed prudence required that the bones snould be taken out of camp and buried. Huffman recently visited the battlefield and after a search succeeded in finding the heifer's grave, from which he took the skull and horns and sent them to his

It is something of a nuisance to have the bell which witnesses the registration of street railway fares forever ringing in one's ears, but an Englishman has invented a register which makes a positively impertinent demand upon the passenger's attention. From the edges of a circular box issue aix button-like projections, each bearing a different figure. If the fare of a passen ger be twopence, the button bearing the figure two is held toward him, and he registers his own fare by turning the button. Other fares up to sixpence can be similarly registered. The registration is indicated by the sounding of a bell as the button is turned. The box when opened at the company's office shows upon its dials the number of fares and the amount paid according to the passenger's own register.

POLITICAL NEWS.

Many of the State Legislatures appear to be afflicted with the same weakness from which Congress is offering, namely, plenty of good intentious, but a lamentable lack of ability to deal with a few practical ubjects. The result will be very ittle legislation, which The trouble many will consider a negative blessing. rises largely from the fact that both parties are dilicted with a wholesome dread of the people, and that either wishes the other to do anything that will win for popular approval.

The Ohio Republican State ticket this year will probably be composed almost wholly of new men. Only one or two of the present officers desire or expect a renomination. The ticket will be a long one, and the Re publicans have wisely decided to take ample time in making if up. The convention will last through two days, and nothing will be done except after careful de-Deration. Little canvassing appears to be going on for places on the ticket, but there will be no difficulty in hidding good material from which to choose the candi-

The Dem crats in the Illinois Legislature are standing by their friends, the saloon-keepers. There is a license bill before the Lower House which imposes a niga tax upon liquor sellers, but the Democrats refuse to allow it to be considered and have brought about a deadlock sconer than let the bill pass. The obstructionists are acted by some Republican absentees. While the course of the latter cannot be excused, it does not lessen the offence of the Democrats. The programme for the winter seems to have been arranged so that while the Democracy in Congress fought for free trade the Repre-sentatives of the same p-riy in the State Legislatures should contend for free rum.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Democrats tried to dereat the Tariff Commission bill in the last ession of Congress and have done everything possible to obstruct tariff reform in the present session, the party organs are claiming that all the merit of any bill teat may pass will belong to the Democracy. The St. Louis Republican has the impudence to say that "the Se inte ariff bill may be said to be very largely a Democratic measure now, not because it is what it ought to be, but because it is a move in the right direction, the beginning of r form. Even if it becomes a law it will be essentially a Democra te measure, in despite of its coming from a Compress of which bota branches are under Republican control."

A contest for a seat in Congress is sure elections. This has occurred so often that the lesson ought by this time to have been impressed upon the peo ple. Little improvement, however, is visible. The Vth Iowa Congressional District is having an illustration of the fact. The Democratic candidate is making ready to contest in the next Cougress the seat of his Republican opponent, who has been given the certificate of election, and the evidence taken shows that both parties need oaching in the proper conduct of elections. The ballotboxes were teft standing around unscaled, and the telly sheets were scrucked and altered be any one who chose o take the trouble. Apparently many people have o learn that carelessness in such matter is as crim

Mr. Watterson orders the tariff issue to the front again as the platform upon which the campaign of 1884 must be contested. He double leads an article in The Louisville Courier-Journal reiterating his deviat that the Democratic position on the question defeated. Hancock, and declaring that the tariff is " the leading issue of the time," "the pivot about which all other questions must revolve." He inquires: " Where is the Democrat who is afraid to stand or fall by this platform, who is not willing to take his chances on it to nit or miss, win or lose, before the whole people of the United States i' Mr. Wat erson need not call very loudly to flad plenty of such Democrats as he describes, and the courageous way in which they are speaking my shows that hey will make it pretty warm for the free-traders next year.

PUBLIC OPINION.

A TYPICAL BOURBON POSITION.

Congressman Blackburn, holding that the Congressman blackburn, holding that the constitution gives to war and for the General Govern-ment to carry geological surveys into States in which it owns no land, places himself in position for all the Bour-bons in Congress to raily around itm. The United States Government might happen to wan from and other informats for war purposes, but must not go off its own land to make examinations. This is Bourbouistic strict con-struction.

PATIENCE DEMANDED FOR CIVIL SERVICE RE

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From The St. Paul Pioneer Press (Rep.)

There will probably be a certain analogy between the forthies of the Civil Service bill and that for the suppression of polygamy; and any judination to judge the one as the o her has been judged by the hastier critics of the times cannot be too carneally deprecated. Both measures have to do with evils that have existed from an earlier generation, and through a to-patient toleration have so intertwined themselves with individual interests, and become, so to speak, a part of our institutions, that they cannot be removed by the knife. That treatment which proposes to deal with them on a fixed and determined system, yet leaves details to the caucion of experienced men and to the teaching of the future is the one best suited to their case. It was from this point of view of the subject that the application of the Civil Service Reform bill was limited in the first ansance to offices employing not less than firty subordinates, leaving it in the power of the President to extend its operation to all the other offices of the country at his discretion. Before that expenses will have been made experience will have suggested the modifications necessary to the perfection of the law.

DEMOCRATIC WORSHIP OF SUCCESS.

DEMOCRATIC WORSHIP OF SUCCESS.

From The Springfield Expublican (Ind.)

There is no harm in banquets—no political harm, certainty. But it is a cursous spectacle to see the New-Engand Democracy capering and performing genulaxions before Governor Butier. To find a man who can get office and get offices, and who believes in getting offices for nis triends, turning out the fellows who are in and putting in his supporters, is an experience that comforts the hungry Democratic earnt every where. They bury the past with alactity—everything that has happened since Washington, who was a Federalist, and Jefferson and Jackson, who were Democratis—and half with enthusiasm the new era of—success.

TROUBLE BREWING FOR WATTERSON.